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An Appraisal of South Dakota Production Adjustments in Agriculture 1946 & Post-War

Agricultural Experiment Station, South Dakota State College

AN APPRAISAL OF SOUTH DAKOTA PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENTS IN AGRICULTURE 1946 & POST-WAR

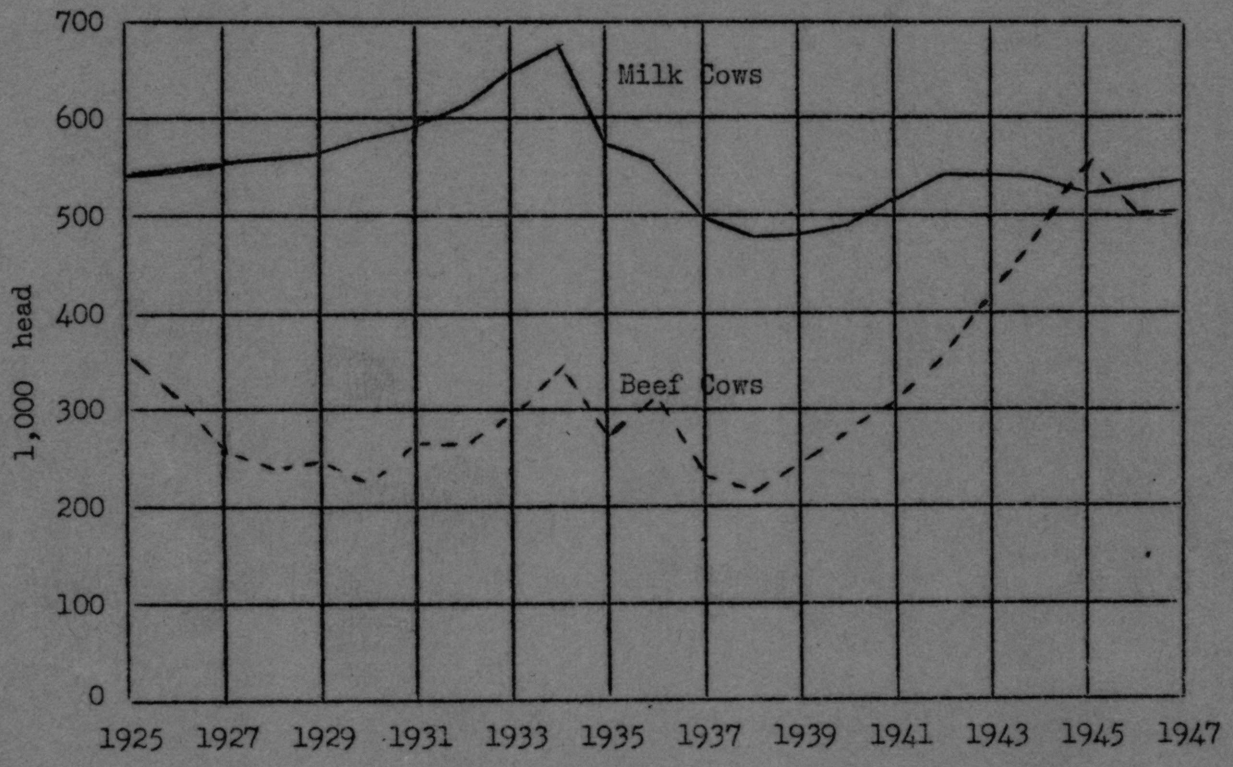

Fig. 2. Number of Milk Cows & Beef Cows on South Dakota Farms & Ranches, January 1, 1925-45 and Suggested For 1946 & 1947

Agricultural Experiment Station and
Agricultural Extension Service
South Dakota State College
In Cooperation with
United States Department of Agriculture

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FOREWORD

This report represents one in a series of Wartime studies of agricultural adjustments in South Dakota to meet changing demand conditions. The general purpose of the study is to indicate some of the changes that have taken place during the present war period and to estimate desirable crop and livestock adjustments for 1946 and the post-war period.

This project is a part of the year-to-year national study of production adjustments in which all states are cooperating with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

The study was carried out under the general supervision of the Advisory Sub-Committee of the State Production Capacity Committee. This committee consists of the following members:

A. M. Eberle	Dean of Agriculture
I. B. Johnson	Director of Experiment Station
George I. Gilbertson	Director of Extension Service
Ross D. Davies	State Coordinator, Soil Conservation Service
Ralph Hutchinson	Director, Farm Security Administration
Samuel J. Gilbert	Statistician, S. D. Crop & Livestock Reporting Service
C. R. Hoglund	Chairman of Committee, Agricultural Economics Department

Most of the preliminary work in developing the crop and livestock estimates was done by the Research Committee consisting of Phillip Kelly, Wm. Kohlmeyer, W. W. Worzella, Turner Wright and C. R. Hoglund of the Experiment Station and Lyle Bender, Roy Cave, Boyd Ivory, T. O. Larson and U. J. Norgaard of the Extension Service. Olaf Rogness of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics assisted materially in the development of the estimates.

The Agricultural Economics Department, assisted by personnel from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, coordinated the various phases of the work and carried out the greatest part of the actual computations.

AN APPRAISAL OF SOUTH DAKOTA PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENTS IN AGRICULTURE

1946 AND POST-WAR

Introduction

Agricultural production in South Dakota has been geared to an all-time high record since the early part of 1942. Total food and feed requirements are expected to continue on a relatively high level well into 1946 and possibly 1947. This assumption is based on the probability that overseas relief needs will be high during this period and that civilian demands will at least partially offset reductions in food needed by the armed forces.

However, South Dakota farmers and ranchers should prepare to make the shift from a war to peace economy. This may at first seem opposite to full production. Nevertheless the majority of operators in the state can contribute greatly to the 1946 production and at the same time be adjusting their farming operations to post-war levels. For example, the unusually high proportion of the cropland planted to erosive crops during the war period needs consideration. The crop year of 1946 would be an excellent time to start seeding down a greater proportion of the cropland to legumes and grasses. This effort will bring about a desirable increase in the tame hay and grass acreage in 1947 at which time total demand for most food products are expected to decline from high wartime levels. The livestock producer can likewise gear his operations in such a manner as to contribute the most to meat production the balance of 1945 and during 1946 and at the same time adjust livestock numbers to more normal feed and grazing capacities.

This report summarizes the fourth in a series of year-to-year studies of wartime and post-war farming adjustments in South Dakota. The suggestions for 1946 adjustments in crop and livestock production have been developed by the members of the State Production Capacity Committee.

Land Utilization

The total land in farms as well as the total acreage in cropland has been changed very little during the present war period. A small acreage of grassland in various parts of the state has been broken up and put into crops. Although the total land in cropland has not been increased to any appreciable extent during the present war period, it has been cropped more intensively.

The present cropland acreage of about 17 million acres is considered too high from the standpoint of sound land utilization. It would be desirable for farmers and ranchers to plan now for the seeding down of low yielding or very erodible land to permanent grass. This will be particularly true for the central and western areas of the state where the drought of the late 30's and the present war period have interfered with a normal regrassing of land best suited to permanent grazing and hay land.

Cropping Pattern

Crop Utilization. The total cropland acreage in South Dakota has been more fully utilized since 1941 than for any time since the early 1930's. The cropping pattern suggested for 1946 calls for a continuation of this intensive use of the cropland. From a long-time desirable goal this would be an extremely undesirable practice.

However, an expected high demand for most farm products during 1946 and possibly 1947 makes it necessary to utilize every acre to the fullest extent.

The production capacity committee has recommended that the total intertilled acreage for 1946 be slightly higher and the small grain acreage slightly less than the 1945 estimated acreage. On a percentage basis of total cropland, these two types of crops would account for 82.7 percent of the cropland compared to 80.5 in 1944 and 74.3 for the pre-war period 1937-41. (Table 1).

Table 1. Cropland Utilization in South Dakota 1937-41, and 1942-45

	1937-41	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
			percent of total cropland			
Total intertilled	25.2	24.0	27.8	27.8	28.4	29.9
Principal small grains	49.1	51.8	54.0	52.7	53.4	52.8
Total erosive crops	74.3	75.8	81.5	80.5	81.8	82.7
All tame hay	4.7	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.4	4.1
Idle and fallow	14.5	10.9	6.1	5.9	5.0	3.4
Other uses	6.5	9.5	8.9	10.2	9.8	9.8
TOTAL	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.

This places an increased emphasis on crops that are erosive in nature. Farmers and ranchers will need to carry out erosion control practices to avoid undue loss of top soil.

Suggested Acreages. The 1946 suggested cropping pattern calls for a greater acreage of sorghum, potatoes, sugar beets, barley and rye than was planted for 1945 harvest (Table 2). A somewhat smaller acreage is suggested for corn, oats, and flax for 1946. The greatest emphasis for 1946 plantings is for a greatly expanded tame hay acreage. The 1945 tame hay acreage of 581,000 acres is only half of the

Table 2. Suggested Cropping Pattern for 1946, With Comparison, South Dakota

	1924-33 average	1943	1944	1945	Suggested 1946	Percent 1946 is of 1945
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(%)
Corn	5005	3834	4026	4308	4000	93
All Sorghum	30	739	606	436	1000	229
Potatoes	58	49	36	35	40	114
Soybeans	---	31	14	21	20	95
Sugar Beets	---	7	7	7	10	143
Miscellaneous	---	7	2	2	2	100
Total intertilled	5093	4667	4691	4809	5072	105
All wheat	3450	3198	3255	3398	3200	94
Oats	2620	2478	2974	3569	3500	98
Barley	1678	2321	1973	1342	1800	134
Flax	520	630	328	459	350	76
Rye	369	522	392	290	400	138
Principal small grains	8637	9149	8922	9058	8950	99
All Tame Hay	1156	595	586	581	700	120

average acreage harvested during the 10-year period, 1924-33. Special emphasis is placed on the seeding of alfalfa and alfalfa-grass mixtures for hay and pasture use. The 300,000 acres of alfalfa harvested in 1944 compared with well over 800,000 acres harvested in 1928-30.

The recommendation for an increased sorghum acreage is based on the probability that the present unusually favorable climatic onditions will not continue indefinitely. Corn has tended to take the place of much of the sorghum grown in the central part of South Dakota prior to 1943. Past history has indicated that corn is a high risk crop in many areas, particularly in the central and western parts of the state.

Labor has been an important factor in keeping the state's sugar beet acreage at a low level during the past three years. The suggested acreage of 10,000 is in line with the high domestic needs for sugar and available processing facilities.

The suggestion for 350,000 acres of flax for 1946 is only about 76 percent of the 1945 expected acreage but about the same as the 1944 acreage. Although demands for oils for paint are expected to remain extremely high the next few years, greater quantities of flax are expected to be imported from South America to cover these high requirements. An increased rye acreage is needed for weed control and supplementary pasture.

Livestock Pattern

The demand for most meat and livestock products is expected to remain at or near present high levels during 1946 and possibly 1947. The reduction in military demands is expected to be largely offset by increased overseas relief requirements and unsaturated civilian demands. The disappearance of the huge pre-war stocks of grain accompanied by the possibility of more normal (less favorable) climatic conditions are factors which will tend to limit livestock production in some areas of the United States. South Dakota probably will be an excellent position to increase the production of hogs and poultry meat during 1946.

Cattle Numbers. The total number of all cattle on South Dakota farms and ranches January 1, 1945, reached the highest point since 1919. Only during 1918 and 1919 did all cattle numbers exceed present numbers. The changes that have occurred in all cattle and sheep numbers since 1925 are shown in figure 1. The suggestions for reducing all cattle numbers to 89 percent by the end of 1946 would tend to bring cattle numbers down to normal carrying capacities of ranges and pastures as well as increasing meat supplies (table 3).

Table 3. Suggested Livestock Numbers for 1946 and 1947, With Comparisons, South Dakota*

	January 1, numbers					Percent 1947 is of 1945
	1924-33 average	1944	1945	Suggested 1946	Suggested 1947	
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(%)
Horses and mules, all	668	330	320	300	290	91
Cattle & calves, all	1898	2367	2485	2225	2200	89
Milk cows	572	545	523	530	540	103
Beef cows	287	482	555	500	500	90
Sheep & lambs, all	862	2300	1998	1950	1950	98
Ewes	674	1479	1273	1250	1250	98
Hens & pullets	8007	10768	9805	9500	9500	97
Sows farrowed**	642	375	412	550	550	133

* 1924-45 data furnished by South Dakota Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.
** Sows farrowed during year.

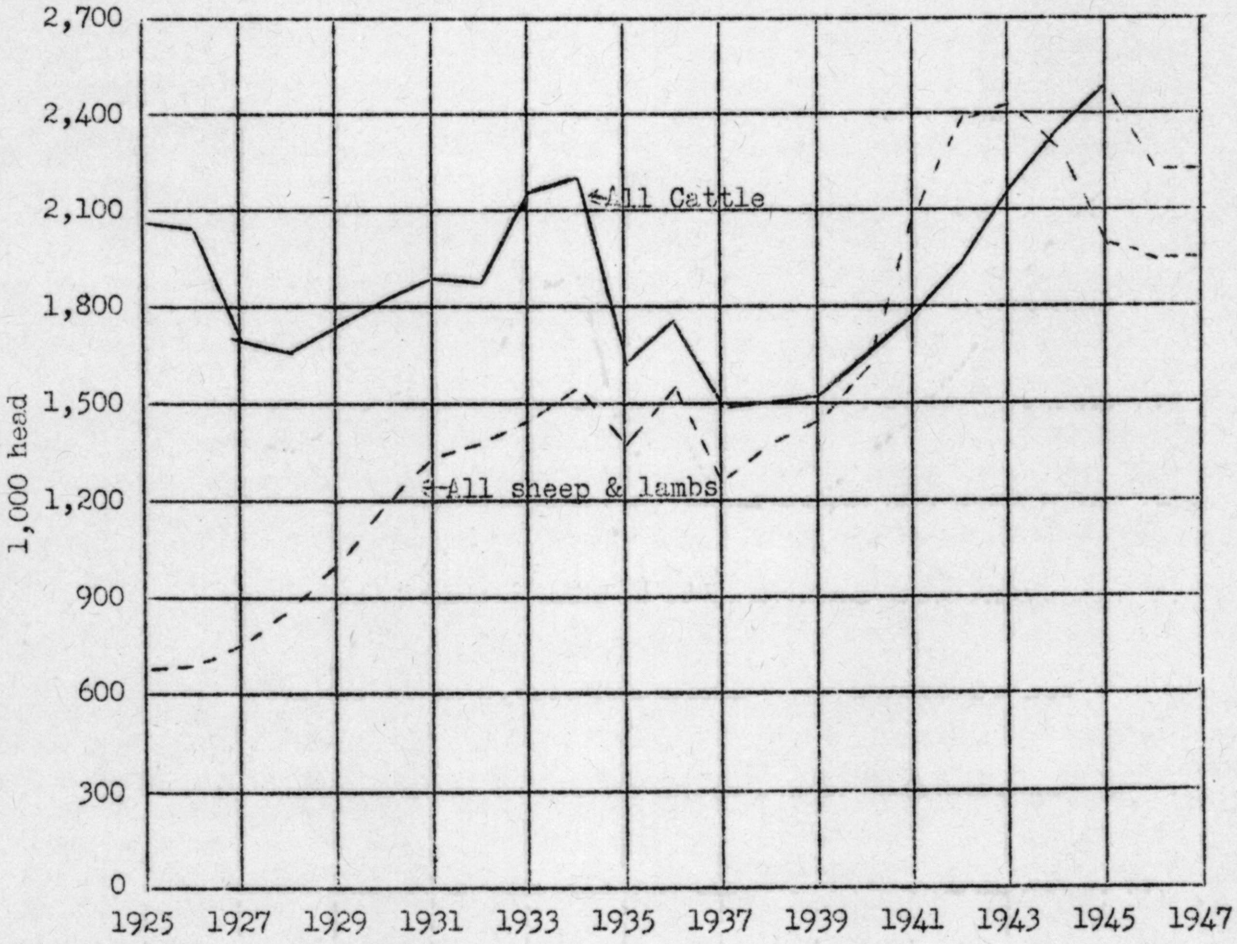

Fig. 1. Number of All Cattle and All Sheep On Farms January 1, 1925-45 and Suggested For 1946 and 1947

The number of cows kept for milk was reduced by 22,000 during 1944, reaching the lowest during the war on January 1, 1945. Labor shortages and more profitable alternative enterprises have been the chief factors contributing to this reduction. High labor requirements for dairy cattle will be a limiting factor in increasing milk cow numbers. The greatest emphasis probably be placed on the better feeding and management of milk cows now on farms.

It is suggested that beef cow numbers be reduced to about 500,000 head by January 1, 1946. This would be a 10 percent decrease during 1945. The orderly culling and marketing of cull and surplus cows and heifers the next few months will mean more beef on the market and a more secure position for the cattleman.

The trend in recent years has been toward more beef and less milk cows. In 1925, milk cows outnumbered beef cows by 50%. Between 1925 and 1941 the proportion of cows kept for milk was even greater. However, cows kept for beef have been sharply increased since 1941. (See figure 2 on cover page).

Sheep Numbers. The total number of sheep and lambs reached an all time peak of 2,407,000 in South Dakota by January 1, 1943. Total numbers were down to about two million head by January 1, 1945. Internal parasites have probably been the greatest single factor in this sharp downward trend. Labor has also been an important factor. The production capacity committee has suggested that no attempt be made to increase sheep production until parasitic difficulties be brought under control. It is expected that the numbers of all sheep and lambs may be reduced still further until they level off. The changes that have occurred in all sheep numbers since 1925 are shown in Figure 1.

Hogs. Total 1945 hog production is expected to be above the 1944 production but considerably below the 1943 level. The number of sows recommended to farrow during 1946 is 550,000, a 33 percent increase over 1945 expected farrowings. (Table 3). Hogs are efficient in converting feed into meat and take a relatively short period to mature. Feed supplies will be more than ample to cover the suggested increase in hog numbers if normal crop yields prevail during 1945 and 1946. The number of sows farrowing averaged 642 during the pre-drought period, 1924-33.

Poultry. Demands are expected to be high for both eggs and poultry meat during 1946. Both eggs and poultry meat are being used more extensively in the civilian diet to supplement an otherwise inadequate supply of meat. It has been suggested that hen and pullet numbers be maintained at 9,500,000 which is about 97 percent of January 1, 1945, numbers.

The trends in hen and pullet numbers and number of sows farrowed each year have followed about the same pattern since 1925. (Figure 3). However, poultry numbers have been gaining relative to sow farrowings during the entire 20-year period up to 1945.

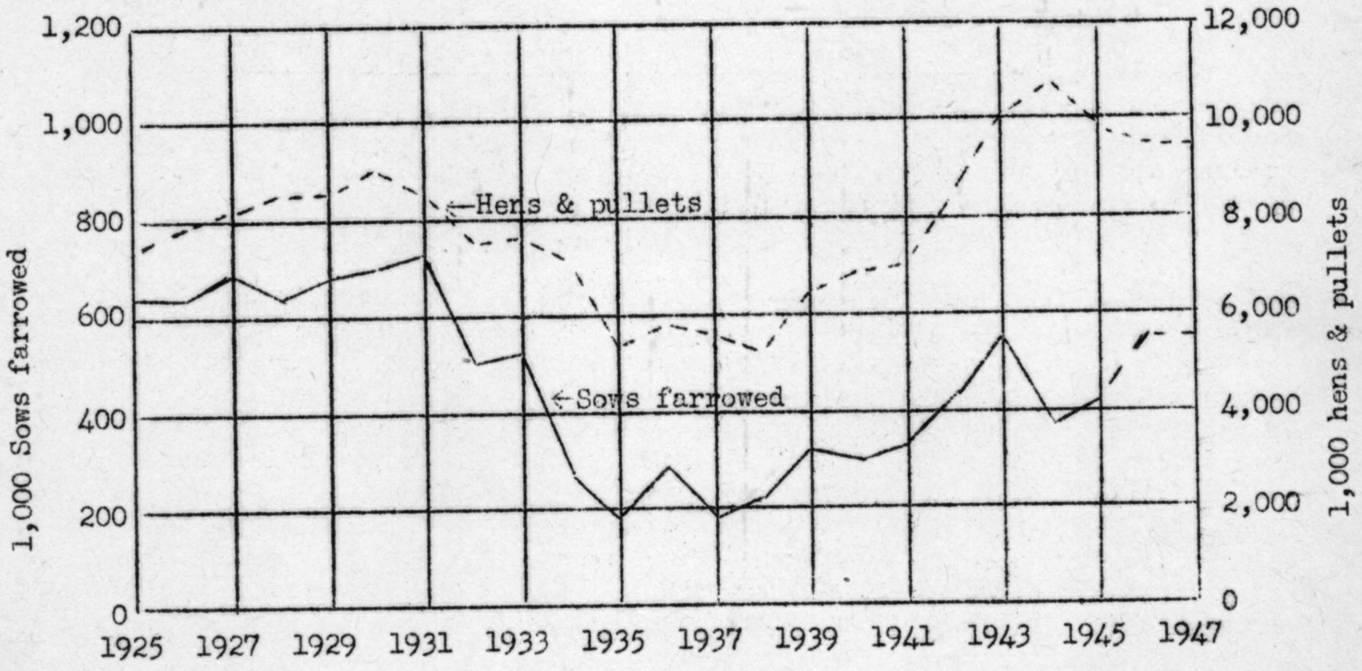

Fig. 3. Number of Sows Farrowed Per Year and Number of Hens & Pullets On Farms January 1, 1925-45 and Suggested For 1946 and 1947.

Still greater emphasis is suggested for poultry meat production in South Dakota during 1946. The recommendation for 19.5 million chickens raised compares with 18 million raised in 1944. Suggested turkey production was set at 700,000 birds, an increase of about 50 percent over 1944.

Post-War Considerations

South Dakota farmers and ranchers will need to carefully plan their operations the next few years. The shift from a war to a peace economy can be greatly eased if producers will make the shift in a systematic manner rather than postponing the entire shift to a sudden adjustment. All farmers and ranchers will not be subjected to the same adjustments. Likewise adjustments will vary from one area to another.

The State Production Capacity Committee suggests that a considerable acreage of cropland in the central and western areas of the state be seeded to permanent grass. Much of this cropland was plowed up following World War I and has never been seeded back to grass. Several years of drought conditions followed by the present war period have checked any widespread attempt to reseed any of this cropland.

The high proportion of cropland planted to erosive crops cannot be safely continued beyond the present war period. A concerted effort needs to be directed towards seeding a considerable acreage to legumes and tame grasses each year. The present tame hay acreage could be increased several times with beneficial results.

The increased emphasis on grass in the western two-thirds of the state sets the stage for a more extensive system of livestock production. An increase in the acreage of grass and hay land will make it possible to produce relatively more beef cattle and sheep and less concentrate - consuming livestock than was produced during pre-war years in the western part of the state. In the eastern areas of the state emphasis will need to be placed on adjusting dairy, hog and poultry production to changing demand situations and to feed supplies. In some areas this may mean the increased production of milk to supply local demands. An increased tame hay and pasture acreage in the eastern part of the state may provide some opportunities sor shifts to more beef and dairy production. The level of hog and poultry production in the post-war period will be determined by the relative profitableness of production as well as by the feed supplies available.

Table 1 - Suggested Use of Farm Land in 1946, with Comparisons, South Dakota

Use of farm land	Acreage	Reported for 1944 1/	Goal for 1945 2/	Expected in 1945	Suggested for 1946 3/
Column	1	2	3	4	5
		1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Corn, all	Planted	4026	4000	4308	4000
Sorghums, all except sirup	do.	606	665	436	1000
All sorghums for grain	Harvested	123	128	100	250
All sorghums for forage	do.	444		289	750
All sorghums for silage	do.	18		15	20
Soybeans, grown alone	Planted	14	20	21	20
Soybeans for beans	Harvested	12		18	15
Soybeans for hay	do.	1		2	2
Sugar beets	Planted	7	10	8	10
Irish potatoes	do.	36	40	35	40
Beans, dry edible	do.	1			
Truck crops for processing, total 4/	Planted	1		1	1
Total cropland used for intertilled crops		4691		4809	5072
Oats	Planted	2974	3200	3569	3500
Barley	do.	1973	1500	1342	1800
Winter wheat	do.	290	3520	270	3200
Spring wheat	do.	2965		3128	
Oats for grain	Harvested	2844		3413	2900
Barley for grain	do.	1778		1245	1650
Grains cut green for hay	do.	40	58	30	60
Rye for grain	Harvested	392	397	290	400
Flaxseed	Planted	328	500	459	350
Buckwheat	do.	7		1	1
Other close-growing crops		685		600	600
Total cropland used for close-growing crops		9614		9659	9551
Hay, all tame--except soybean, cowpea, peanut and small grain hay	Harvested	545	640	549	638
Hay, all tame	do.	586	700	581	700
Seeds, hay and cover crop, all	do.	45	80	50	80
Alfalfa	do.	29	40	30	40
Sweet clover	do.	16	40	20	40
Rotation (cropland) pasture 5/		1100		1100	1100
Adjustment for multiple use		45		50	80
Total cropland used for sod crops		1645		1649	1738
Summer fallow		200		173	170
Idle cropland		800		660	419
Total cropland in other uses		1000		833	589
Total cropland		16950		16950	16950
Other plowable pasture		5350		5350	5350
Open nonplowable pasture		15602		15757	16200
Woodland pasture		500		500	500
Wild hay	Harvested	3098		2943	2500
Other land in farms		1500		1500	1500
Total land in farms		43000		43000	43000
Other pasture in farms	Used	5000		5000	5000
New seedings after harvested nurse crops	do.	200		200	200
Hay- and seed-crop aftermath	do.	1600		1600	1600
Winter grains grazed (pre-harvest)	do.	200		200	200
Stalk and stubble fields	do.	3000		3000	3000
Grazing land not in farms	Used	3100		3100	3100

1/By the Bureau of Agr. Econ. (or distributions by areas of BAE reports for States) except as otherwise indicated. 2/Records of State War Board (where applicable). 3/ See memorandum on cooperative work on Production Adjustments in Agr., June 1945, for assumptions with respect to prospective requirements for food and fiber, supplies of production facilities, and production incentives in 1946. 4/Commercial acreage of the 11 truck crops for processing that are reported by BAE. 5/ Exclusive of preharvest and aftermath grazing on acreages from which crops are harvested.

Table ii. Probable Crop Yields or Grazing Capacity per acre in 1946 With Comparisons South Dakota

Crop	Acreage	Unit	Base Period*	Yield per acre: Average for base period 1/	Yield per acre: Probable in 1946 2/
Column	1	2	3	4	5
				Units	Units
Corn, all	Planted	Bu.	1916-40	19.6	24.0
All sorghums for grain	Harvested	do.	1934-43	8.9	18.5
All sorghums for silage	do.	Ton	1934-43	2.0	3.0
All sorghums for forage	do.	do.	1924-43	1.4	1.5
Soybeans for beans	do.	Bu.	1942-43	13.0	15.0
Irish potatoes	Planted	do.	1924-40	69.0	75.0
Oats for grain	Harvested	do.	1916-40	24.2	32.0
Barley for grain	do.	do.	1916-40	17.8	18.0
Winter wheat	Planted	do.	1937-41	13.5	13.0
Spring wheat	do.	do.	1916-40	8.6	13.0
Rye for grain	Harvested	do.	1916-40	10.0	13.0
Flaxseed	Planted	do.	1916-40	6.3	7.0
Hay, all tame	Harvested	Ton	1924-40	.96	1.0
Wild hay	do.	do.	1924-39	.55	.75
Rotation (cropland) pasture		A.U.M.	1943	2.8	3.0
Open permanent pasture and range in farms		do.	1943	.56	.6
Woodland pasture in farms		do.	1943	.4	.4
Other pasture in farms		do.	1943	.2	.2
Grazing land not in farms		do.	1943	.38	.4

1/ Reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (or distributions by areas of BAE reports for States) except as otherwise indicated. 2/ Probable yield or grazing capacity on suggested acreage in 1946. (Table i, column 5). These estimates take into account estimated changes (compared with the base period) in total acreage, the area location of each use of land, estimated changes in soil and crop and pasture management practices, and normal growing weather. * Same as was used in 1945 Wartime Production Capacity Study.

Table iii Supply of Feeds Available for Feeding Livestock and for Other Purposes, 1946-47, with Comparisons
South Dakota

Item	Year beginning Oct. 1		
	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Feed Grains			
Corn, all:			
Carry-over beginning of year 1/	175504	168000	168000
Production (inc. gr. in silage and fodder)	3928176	2226000	2688000
Total supply	4103680	2394000	2856000
Seed	17388	16548	15988
Carry-over end of year	168000	168000	168000
Net supply 2/	3918292	2209452	2672012
Sorghums for grain:			
Production	58548	51800	129500
Seed	1260	1512	2548
Net supply 2/	57288	50288	126952
Oats:			
Carry-over beginning of year 1/	236880	354928	176000
Production	1478880	1856672	1484800
Total supply	1715760	2211600	1660800
Seed	82080	81600	76800
Carry-over end of year	354928	176000	176000
Net supply 2/	1278752	1954000	1408000
Barley:			
Carry-over beginning of year 1/	203568	232128	192000
Production	682752	597600	712800
Total supply	886320	829728	904800
Seed	54000	57600	59400
Carry-over end of year	232128	192000	192000
Net supply 2/	600192	580128	653400
Other Grains:			
Wheat fed on farms where grown	90000	90000	90000
Other wheat produced and fed in the State			
Rye fed on farms where grown	50400	50400	50400
Buckwheat fed on farms where grown	300	300	300
Total net supply of feed grains 2/	5995224	4934568	5001064
Total needed for food and industrial use	750	750	750
Total available for feeding livestock and for outshipments	5994474	4933818	5000314
Total needed for feeding livestock 3/	2530700	2697000	2947800
Total available for outshipments	3163774	2236818	2052614
Total inshipments needed 4/			

Continued -

Table iii - Contd.

Supply of Feeds Available for Feeding Livestock and for Other Purposes, 1946-47, with comparisons - Continued
South Dakota

Item	Year beginning Oct.1 1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Other farm-produced concentrates			
Peanuts fed (hogged off)			
Cowpeas fed			
Velvet beans fed (grazed off)			
Cottonseed fed			
Soybeans fed	300	300	300
Skim milk fed (dry basis)	64125	61575	62370
Hay			
Carry-over beginning of year 1/	284000	852000	325000
Tame hay production	917000	872000	700000
Wild hay production	2788000	2354000	1875000
Total supply	3989000	4078000	2900000
Carry-over end of year	852000	325000	325000
Net supply 2/	3137000	3753000	2575000
Other roughages produced and fed			
Corn silage	210000	220000	200000
Sorghum silage	23000	15000	20000
Corn stover	250000	250000	250000
Sorghum stover	799000	424000	1125000
Small grain straw	500000	500000	500000
Total roughage supply	4919000	5152000	4670000
Total needed for feeding livestock 3/	4932400	4733300	4698400
Available for other purposes	300600	888700	411600
Inshipments needed 4/			
	Grazing season 5/		
Grazing capacity of pastures and ranges (in animal unit months)	1945 A.U.M.	1946 A.U.M.	1947 A.U.M.
Rotation (cropland) pasture	3300000	3300000	3300000
Open permanent pasture and range in farms	12571000	12664000	12930000
Woodland pasture in farms	200000	200000	200000
Other pasture in farms 6/	1000000	1000000	1000000
Grazing land not in farms	1240000	1240000	1240000
Total carrying capacity	18311000	18404000	18670000
Total requirements for livestock 3/	17868000	16842000	16653000

1/ Crop year beginning May 1 for hay, June 1 for barley, July 1 for oats, October 1 for corn. 2/ Available for feeding livestock, food, industrial use, and outshipments. 3/ See Table 5, column 7, line 15 for feed grains; column 10, line 15 for roughage; and column 11, line 15 for pasture and range. 4/ For feeding livestock, carry-over at the end of the year, and for food and industrial uses within the State. 5/ On acreages shown in corresponding columns in Table 1. 6/ See Table 1.

Table iv. Suggested Production of Livestock and Livestock Products in 1946, with Comparisons
South Dakota

Item of livestock and livestock products	Unit	Reported for 1944 1/	Goal for 1946 2/	Reported for 1945	Suggested for 3/ 1946	Suggested for 3/ 1947
Column	1	2	3	4	5	6
		1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units
On farms January 1:						
Horses, mules and colts	Number	330		320	300	290
Cattle and calves, all	do.	2367	2130	2485	2225	2200
Cows kept for milk, 2 years +	do.	545		523	530	540
Other cows, 2 years +	do.	482		555	500	500
Sheep and lambs, all	do.	2300	2000	1998	1950	1950
Ewes, 1 year +	do.	1479		1273	1250	1250
Hens and pullets	do.	10768	7351	9805	9500	9500
			Goal for 1945 2/	Expected in 1945		
During year:						
Sows farrowed, spring 4/	do.	327	450	337	450	450
Sows farrowed, fall 5/	do.	48	100	75	100	100
Chickens raised 6/	do.	18044	17198	18000	19500	19500
Commercial broiler production	do.					
Turkeys raised	do.	468	468	468	700	700
Milk cows, ave. during the year	do.	475	480	456	462	xxx
Milk produced	Pound	1710000	1752000	1642000	1642000	xxx
Wool shorn	do.	13703		11990	11700	xxx
Eggs produced	Dozen	92000	77775	83750	82333	xxx
Cattle put on feed 7/	Number	150		150	150	xxx
Ave. gain on feeder cattle 8/	Pound	250		250	275	250
Sheep and lambs put on feed 7/	Number	400		400	350	xxx
Ave. gain on feeder sheep & lambs 8/	Pound	30		30	30	30
Ave.wt., hogs sold or butchered 8/	Number	245		250	240	240
Net production of hogs 7/	do.	504162		609652	701664	xxx

1/ By the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (or distributions by areas of BAE reports for States) except as otherwise indicated. 2/ Where applicable. 3/ See the memorandum on cooperative work on Production Adjustments in Agriculture June 1945, for assumptions with respect to prospective requirements for food and fiber, supplies of production facilities, and production incentives in 1946. 4/ December 1 (of previous year) to June 1. 5/ June 1 to December 1. 6/ Excluding commercial broilers. 7/ Twelve-month period beginning on October 1. 8/ Weight in pounds instead of 1,000 pounds.

Table v. Estimated Quantities of Feeds Needed for Feeding Livestock for the 12-month period beginning October 1, 1944, South Dakota

Class of Livestock	Feed per animal, bird or cwt.					Total Livestock and Feed					
	Concentrates				All roughage 4/	Units of livestock 5/	Concentrates			Total roughage 4/	Pasture and grazing
	Grains 1/	Seeds and skim milk 2/	Commercial by-products 3/	Total			Grains 1/	Seeds and skim milk 2/	Commercial by-products 3/		
Column	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						1,000 units	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 A.U.mos.
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds						
1. Horses, mules and colts	1140			1140	3980	320	182.4			636.8	2336
2. Milk cows	660		120	780	5400	523	172.6		31.4	1412.1	3452
3. Beef cows	180		60	240	3000	555	50.0		16.7	832.5	2886
4. Feeder cattle	1960			1960	1380	150	147.0			103.5	
5. Other cattle and calves	220		30	250	2400	1307	143.8		19.6	1568.4	6796
6. Ewes, 1 year	160		10	170	420	1273	101.8		6.4	267.3	1528
7. Feeder sheep and lambs	130			130	150	400	26.0			30.0	
8. Other sheep and lambs	70		15	85	340	725	25.4		5.4	121.8	870
9. Hogs, cwt. net production	450		20	470		5042	1134.5		50.4		
10. Hens and pullets 6/	70		15	85	xxx	9805	343.2		73.5	xxx	xxx
11. Chickens raised 7/	20		5	25	xxx	18000	180.0		45.0	xxx	xxx
12. Comm. broilers produced					xxx					xxx	xxx
13. Turkeys raised	60		15	75	xxx	468	14.0		3.5	xxx	xxx
14. Other livestock 8/	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	10.0			10.0	
15. Total	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	2530.7	61.8	251.9	4982.4	17868

1/ Includes corn, sorghums, oats, barley, rye, and wheat, fed from any source including harvested grain, corn silage, corn fodder, unthreshed grain, or commercial mixed feeds. 2/ Includes peanuts hogged off and fed whole, cowpeas, velvet beans, cottonseed fed whole, soybeans fed whole, and skim milk (dry basis). 3/ Includes oilseed meals, gluten meal, tankage, meat scraps, fish meal, dried milk products, wheat millfeeds, gluten feed, brewers' and distillers' dried grains, hominy feed, alfalfa meal, molasses, beet pulp (dry basis), screenings, garbage, etc., fed as an individual feed or in a commercial mixed feed. 4/ It is assumed that the other roughages recorded on Table iii were used for supplementing hay. 5/ Numbers and net production recorded on Table iv: Data for lines 47,7, and 9 on this table taken from column 2 (1944) on Table iv; data for all other lines on this table taken from column 4 (1945) on Table iv. 6/ Feed per bird should include an allowance for cockerels in the flock. 7/ Excluding commercial broilers produced. 8/ Other livestock and poultry on farms, and livestock and poultry in villages and cities.

Table vi. Estimated Quantities of Feeds Needed for Feeding Livestock for the 12-month Period Beginning October 1, 1945, South Dakota

Class of Livestock	Feed per animal, bird or cwt.					Total Livestock and Feed					
	Concentrates				All roughage 4/	Units of livestock 5/	Concentrates			Total roughage 4/	Pasture and grazing
	Grains 1/	Seeds and skim milk 2/	Commercial by-products 3/	Total			Grains 1/	Seeds and skim milk 2/	Commercial by-products		
Column	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	units	tons	tons	tons	tons	A.U. mos.
1. Horses, mules and colts	1140			1140	3980	300	171.0			597.0	2190
2. Milk cows	660		120	780	5400	530	174.9		31.8	1431.0	3498
3. Beef cows	180		60	240	3000	500	45.0		15.0	750.0	2600
4. Feeder cattle	1960			1960	1380	150	147.0			103.5	
5. Other cattle and calves	220		30	250	2400	1195	131.5		17.9	1434.0	6214
6. Ewes, 1 year +	160		10	170	420	1250	100.0		6.3	262.5	1500
7. Feeder sheep and lambs	130			130	150	350	22.8			26.3	
8. Other sheep and lambs	70		15	85	340	700	24.5		5.3	119.0	840
9. Hogs, cwt. net production	450		20	470		6097	1371.8		60.9		
10. Hens and pullets 6/	70		15	85	xxx	9500	332.5		71.3	xxx	xxx
11. Chickens raised 7/	20		5	25	xxx	19500	145.0		48.8	xxx	xxx
12. Comm. broilers produced					xxx					xxx	xxx
13. Turkeys raised	60		15	75	xxx	700	21.0		5.3	xxx	xxx
14. Other livestock 8/	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	10.0			10.0	
15. Total	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	2697.0	64.3	262.6	4733.3	16842

1/ Includes corn, sorghums, oats, barley, rye, and wheat fed from any source including harvested grain, corn silage, corn fodder, unthreshed grain, or commercial mixed feeds. 2/ Includes peanuts hogged off and fed whole, cowpeas, velvet beans, cottonseed fed whole, soybeans fed whole, and skim milk (dry basis). 3/ Includes oilseed meals, gluten meal, tankage, meat scraps, fish meal, dried milk products, wheat, millfeeds, gluten feed, brewers' and distillers' dried grains, hominy feed, alfalfa meal, molasses, beet pulp (dry basis), screenings, garbage, etc., fed as an individual feed or in a commercial mixed feed. 4/ It is assumed that the other roughages recorded in Table 3 will be used for supplementing hay. 5/ Numbers and net production recorded on Table iv: Data for lines 4, 7, and 9 on this table taken from column 4 (1945) on Table iv; data for all other lines on this table taken from column 5 (1946) on Table iii. 6/ Feed per bird should include an allowance for cockerels in the flock. 7/ Excluding commercial broilers produced. 8/ Other livestock and poultry on farms, and livestock and poultry in villages and cities.

Table vii. Estimated Quantities of Feeds Needed for Feeding Livestock for the 12-month Period Beginning October 1, 1946, South Dakota

Class of Livestock	Feed per animal, bird or cwt.					Total Livestock and Feed					
	Concentrates				All roughage 4/	Units of livestock 5/	Concentrates			Total roughage 4/	Pasture and grazing
	Grains 1/	Seeds and skim milk 2/	Commercial by-products 3/	Total			Grains 1/	Seeds and skim milk 2/	Commercial by-products 2/		
Column	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						1,000 units	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 A.U mos.
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds						
1. Horses, mules and colts	1140			1140	3980	290	165.3			577.1	2117
2. Milk cows	660		120	780	5400	540	178.2		32.4	1458.0	3564
3. Beef cows	180		60	240	3000	500	45.0		15.0	750.0	2600
4. Feeder cattle	1960			1960	1380	150	147.0			103.5	
5. Other cattle and calves	220		30	250	2400	1160	127.6		17.4	1392.0	6032
6. Ewes, 1 year +	160		10	170	420	1250	100.0		6.3	262.5	1500
7. Feeder sheep and lambs	130			130	150	350	22.8			26.3	
8. Other sheep and lambs	70		15	85	340	700	24.5		5.3	119.0	840
9. Hogs, cwt. net production	450		20	470		7017	1578.8		70.2		
10. Hens and pullets 6/	70		15	85	xxx	9500	332.5		71.3	xxx	xxx
11. Chickens raised 7/	20		5	25	xxx	19500	195.0		48.8	xxx	xxx
12. Comm. broilers produced					xxx					xxx	xxx
13. Turkeys raised	60		15	75	xxx	700	21.0		5.3	xxx	xxx
14. Other livestock 8/	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	10.0			10.0	
15. Total	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	2947.7	62.6	272.0	4698.4	16653

1/ Includes corn, sorghums, oats, barley, rye, and wheat, fed from any source including harvested grain, corn, silage, corn fodder, unthreshed grain, or commercial mixed feeds. 2/ Includes peanuts hogged off and fed whole, cowpeas, velvet beans, cottonseed fed whole, soybeans fed whole, and skim milk (dry basis). 3/ Includes oilseed meals, gluten meal, tankage, meat scraps, fish meal, dried milk products, wheat millfeeds, gluten feed, brewers' and distillers' dried grains, hominy feed, alfalfa meal, molasses, beet pulp (dry basis), screenings, garbage, etc., fed as individual feed or in a commercial mixed feed. 4/ It is assumed that the other roughages recorded on Table iii were used for supplementing hay. 5/ Numbers and net production recorded on Table iv; Data for lines 4, 7, and 9 on this table taken from column 5 (1946) on Table iv; data for all other lines on this form taken from column 6 (1947) on Table iv. 6/ Feed per bird should include an allowance for cockerels in the flock. 7/ Excluding commercial broilers produced. 8/ Other livestock and poultry on farms, and livestock and poultry in villages and cities.